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a. Multiple choice. When two out of four choices are opposites, pick one of those two as the best guess.

b. B, C, and D answers are best in five answer multiple choice questions.

c. Avoid pairs. If question 28 is known to be B, avoid guessing B in 27 or 29.

d. Non-answers ("Zero," "None of the above") are usually poor guesses.

e. In questions asking for the most or the least, pick the answer next to the most or the least. (Most: 5 8 9 15 30)

f. "All of the above" is generally a good guess.

g. Longest multiple choice answers are good guesses.

h. If two out of four choices are almost identical, pick the longer of the two.

i. If a few questions have five possible choices instead of four, pick number five.

j. If a question asks for a plural (or singular) answer, make sure you pick the plural (or singular).

k. When limiting words are used (all, never, always, must, etc.) "false" is usually the better answer.

l. When general terms are used (most, some, usually, could, might, etc.) "true" is usually the better answer.

m. Exaggerated or complex answers are generally "false".

n. Answer every question, even with a best guess *as you go*. Identify those you're not sure of with a mark. Review these on a second pass.

o. "Fill-in-the-blank" exams. Never leave a question blank. Give it your best guess. You might guess correctly. And even if you don't, you might get partial credit just for coming close.

p. "Essay" exams. Say as much as you can, use short paragraphs, and write legibly. Volume, quality, clarity and neatness pay off.

q. Reread directions before turning in an exam. Did you define terms when you were asked to compare them? Use the entire period to double-check.

r. Answers quite often pop up in other questions. Keep that thought in mind.